

THE JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26.

THE public are aware, of course, that on Tuesday last week, we replied to, or rather condemned, an article which had previously appeared in the "Vanderburgh Democrat," which article every man in the community regardless of party, joined with us in condemning as being not only uncalled for, but vulgar and atrocious in the extreme. That reply was written by the editor of this paper, by him who is known as the publisher and printer, and with the exception of about three weeks during the last Congressional election—as the sole editor of the Journal since 1843, and who alone was responsible for it for the attached any responsibility to it. And this fact was and is known to the publisher, editor, and advisers of the Democrat. In that reply to the Democrat's charge against our citizens, it is true we used strong and determined language, but we spoke the feelings and opinions of the community at large—of democrats as well as whigs; and we know that several of the leading democrats went far beyond our article in search of language to express their contempt, to his face, of the man who could perpetrate such an outrage. Burning and withering as were our remarks, they did not merit nor did we deem that we should be personally attacked through the columns of the Democrat—much less did we deem that the publisher or editor of that paper would suffer his columns to be made use of to attack personally, in the most vile, slanderous and blackguard manner, a private individual, one wholly unconnected with the conduct of this journal, and who has not, with the exception of the three weeks mentioned above, had ought to do with it. We know, and so does the community, that the person whose name is at the head of the Democrat is not the author of the paragraph to which we allude—that he never received such a communication as that paragraph implies, but that he admitted the pamphlet from a person who has thus been able to gratify his revenge and malice against one he dares not meet openly, and who is able, while skulking behind the nominal editor of that paper, to enjoy an appetite that the veriest cur in the community might well be ashamed to claim.

Knave at heart and cowardly by nature, the author of that paragraph when applied to secretly by the publisher of the Democrat to know if he might be permitted to give up the author as demanded by the injured party, at once skulked like a felon from the light, and shaking and shivering with the fear of the consequences that were likely to ensue were his agency in the matter disclosed, craved and implored to be kept in the dark; begged that his name might not be given, that the person whose name stands at the head of the paper—whose sinning consists in giving publicity to the dirty thing—would assume the responsibility! Even the nominal editor of the Democrat must have felt, while listening to the pleadings of this craven-hearted wretch, the most utter contempt for him, at the same time he consented to stand in his place. And such responsibility as he has assumed! Without one dollar of property that can be come at, and with no character to lose, good, bad, or indifferent, he has continued to secret himself in his family apartments ever since the publication of this dirty sheet, declining to expose his person upon the street or in any manner or place that would give opportunity to the injured party to meet him. This is the responsibility he has assumed, and these are the advantages that have been taken of private citizen of our town. But we can inform the person believed to have been the author of this cowardly act and the person who made it public, that the matter is not to rest. In the absence of our brother who is called away from the city on business, we inform all concerned that it will not and shall not rest here.

We return our thanks to our friends of the Commercial for their complimentary notice and well wishes, and assure them that we shall endeavor to merit "the approbation of the public." We trust the Commercial may continue to prosper, and our citizens feel themselves able and willing to furnish to both of us an adequate support, which, if they consult their own interest, they will do.

The State Sentinel is making complaints against the Whigs because two or three members of the party in Congress have recently visited the Eastern cities, and endeavor to lay blame to them for the little business done by Congress. It is a great pity the Sentinel has but one eye. It is not a month since Senators Houston and Foote, and others of the lower House of Congress, were rambling all over the Eastern States, making speeches on every stump, and now we see by the Washington Union that Senator Houston has "put up his bill" for North Carolina, to take the stump. Pity, we say, the Sentinel can see but in one direction.

Considerable attention is being paid to the condition of Salt river of late. The navigation has been improved for the benefit of President Polk, and now a bridge is to be built over its mouth. So says an exchange paper.

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.—The National Intelligencer says: "We learn from the Raleigh Register that Geo. Houston, of Texas, is at present on a visit to North Carolina, on a supposed pro-secessionist party mission." The Register inclines to the opinion that he is a candidate for the office of President of the United States. We have for some time foreseen that he was to be a formidable competitor with other Democrats in the candidacy for that office.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—After the adjournment of the Legislature, the Members held a caucus, and adopted an address to the democratic electors of that State. Wilnot proviso resolutions, and resolutions of sympathy with France, were also admitted. The address is a powerful manifesto of the position of the Van Buren democracy, and a complete indication of their anti-slavery policy.

FIRE.—A stable belonging to Mr. John Payne, situated below Division street, was burned down last night about 9 o'clock, and in it two horses were burned to death. There had been light used about it for weeks, and it was evidently the work of an incendiary. The Circus was near at hand and crowded at the time, and the people flocked to the fire and aided the firemen, who were soon on the spot with their apparatus, in preventing the spread of the fire.

"Laugh and grow fat" is an old adage; and Sterne tells us that every time a man laughs he adds something to his life. If this be so, and we are not disposed to doubt it, we took a new lease of life last night. Dan Rice kept a crowd in "good humor with himself and all the world," at the Circus last night by his rich jokes, and as laughter is good for health, a provocative to appetite, and a friend to digestion, we doubt not every one feels better this morning for being lighter in pocket. Dr. Sydenham used to say the arrival of a merry-andrew in a town was more beneficial to the health of the inhabitants than twenty asses loaded with medicine, and Mr. Post, a celebrated surgeon, remarked that he never saw the "Tailor riding to Brentford" without feeling better for a week afterwards.

We congratulate our citizens that the dose is to be repeated this afternoon and to-night. This is by a hundred per cent, the best Circus that has ever visited us. The Band, with Kendall at its head, has no equal in the Union, the performers are the best we have ever seen, and every way gentlemanly, the horses are splendid, the accommodations excellent, and Dan Rice, infinitely. Those who stay away will miss a treat and be sorry for it all the balance of their lives. Recollect at 2 o'clock this afternoon and at 7 to-night.

CITY MARSHAL.—Mr. Wm. Bell was elected by the Common Council, at their called meeting on Monday evening, Marshall of the city for the ensuing year. Mr. Bell was the marshal last year and performed the duties to the satisfaction of the Board and the public.

BISHOP BAZEN DEAD.—We were informed by a friend on yesterday of the death of the Rev. Bishop Bazan, of Vincennes, after an illness of only four days. His death will be deeply regretted by the public.

I. O. O. F.—The members of this order in our city celebrate their anniversary to-day by a procession, oration, and a dinner at the Sherwood House. The oration will be delivered by J. A. HENRIKSEN, Esq., at the Methodist Church. The order is in a very flourishing condition here and no doubt will make an imposing appearance. See the notice in another column.

We have received New Orleans papers of the 18th, but they contain nothing of importance. The market was without change in any leading article. Sugar and Molasses dull and drooping. Sales of Flour light at former rates, and very little doing in grain or provisions. The Bunker Hill and De Witt Clinton were advertised to leave on the 19th.

Snow fell at Cincinnati on Tuesday last. We had a severe hail-storm here night before last, and at day-light yesterday morning hail might have been gathered in large quantities. It has been cool since.

STEAMBOAT SIGNAL LIGHTS.—Mr. Henry Sands, of Louisville, has invented a signal lantern. The object to be attained by it is to prevent the many collisions. A lantern of thirty inch square is placed in front of each chimney. These will show one light each. If however two boats meet, the pilots can be by the pulling of a cord attached to each lamp change the one light to four lights of different colors, and they will thus know what course they must pursue. For instance—if the descending boat exhibits four lights from the lamp on her right chimney, it will be the intention of the pilot to pass the ascending boat on the right side, while the latter will show four lights on her right also; and if each boat pursues the course indicated by the signal, a collision will be impossible. So soon as the boats have passed each other, the cords can be loosened and the lanterns will show only one light. The Journal says the invention deserves the consideration of Congress.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—If you would pursue your business profitably, no matter what you are—dry goods men, grocer, hatter, tailor, boot maker, teacher, book seller, no matter what—if you would obtain business and make money, you must advertise—you must put your sign in the newspaper. This is the way, the easiest, cheapest, and the best way to make your business known. Every one should advertise—not simply once or twice a year, but constantly, systematically, and thoroughly; should continue to be spreading before the eager gaze and inquiring eye of the public, the advantages his establishment affords, and the benefits that would accrue to his customers. The plan rarely fails to insure an extensive business and handsome profits—so says that excellent paper, the Philadelphia City Item.

The Common Council on Saturday night last, passed an ordinance exempting Firemen to the number of seventy-five in each company from a poll tax and also from tax on three hundred dollars of personal property. This move is a good one, and will make our fire department an efficient one.

Yesterday was a dull day and a disagreeable one—not the first time of news from any quarter, no mules, no boats, no accidents, nothing transpired worthy of note. A mighty hard day on editors was yesterday.

We learn that the steamer Fulton was sunk just below Pittsburgh a day or two ago. She was bound down. No particulars.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that the Wheat crop in that section of Pennsylvania looks well, and promises a plentiful harvest.

THE SENATOR OUT.—It was early intimated in Washington by the democracy, that the Administration was ready to furnish the correspondence of Gen. Scott and the war department whenever the whigs in Congress desired it—that it was all made ready for publication during the whigs to call it out. Well, they did call for it and the Secretary ordered it published.

We have now the reason for this readiness on the part of the Administration to publish this correspondence. It was indeed made ready—and just to suit the infamous purpose all along in view of prejudicing the character of that old faithful soldier, Winfield Scott! "A portion of this correspondence was withheld by the Secretary; but in a recent debate, Mr. Henry, Mr. Marcy's defender in the House, disclosed the fact that these suppressed letters had been submitted to him by the Secretary, to enable him to depict his official manner understandingly." What terms are bad enough to characterize such conduct on the part of this administration!—State Jour.

DIED.—In this city after a short illness of Paralytic Mr. JOSHUA FLAGLER, in the 56th year of his age leaving a wife to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband, a son a kind father and the community a respected citizen—but not without hope that what our loss is his gain. His mind being turned for some time to the subject of religion and his assurance of trusting in Christ has left witness that all is well.

CONTRACT.—Democracy in France proclaims the absolute incompatibility of its principle with the toleration of Human Slavery, and decrees the prompt overthrow of that shameful scourge. Party Democracy here is the avowed enemy of Slavery, and is even now battling with and extending Slavery in territory birthright Free.—N. Y. Tribune.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—The Philadelphia North American has the following scorching and withering article on the letter of Cassius M. Clay. We add also an extract from the Louisville Journal. After this we do not believe there is a man in the Union but will despise and shun him:

"Blow, blow, now winter wind! Thou art not so unkind As man's ingratitude!"

We find in yesterday's New York Courier Enquirer, a letter from Cassius M. Clay, which we hazard nothing in saying will be read with more astonishment and pain by all people in the United States, Whigs and Democrats, the friends and the enemies of Henry Clay, than any epistolary atrocity which was ever before conceived in the brain of hatred or penned by the hand of malice. For the first time in his life, the aged Statesman, the victim of many wounds inflicted by the fury of political animosity, finds himself the object of the sympathy of foes, because struck at by the dagger of one who should be a friend—one who still signs himself, and boastfully too, "a Whig"—who bears the great name he now seeks to win with dishonor; and bearing that name, and boasting that name, and recalling the memory of the affection of 1844, exults, publicly, in the face of the world, that he is now, by the necessity of his nature, the enemy "of the man whom he once loved and venerated."

The change of feeling is a miracle; the letter appears to be an insanity. If the cause of this assault is wholly indescribable, because prodigious—prodigious from the intense malevolence of sentiment and expression, and the over boiling current of hatred, gushing as from a heart where it had been long treasured up the day of vengeance.

Mr. Clifford one of the Commissioners to Mexico arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 23d inst., and left at noon on the 3d for Mexico. The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi sailed from Vera Cruz on the 23d inst. for Boston. We regret to learn that there were twelve or fourteen cases of yellow fever on board when she sailed.

A gentleman who came passenger on the Washington assures us that the general opinion among those Mexicans of the first class, whose judgment is considered good, is that the treaty will not be ratified by the Mexican Congress. In fact, the members are intimidated by the populace and will not dare to vote for the treaty. So says our informant.

In anticipation that the army might fall back from Mexico, the port commissary at Puebla had received orders as early as the 20th ult. from headquarters to contract for 75,000 rations to be delivered at a moment's notice for a downward movement. Captain Webster, quartermaster at Puebla, had also received orders to have transportation ready. At Perote similar orders had been received.

A very large Mexican train, consisting of several wagons and about 3,000 men, left Vera Cruz for Mexico on the 29th, 30th and 31st ult. The American train left on the 3d inst. under command of Major Lomis. The Free American says the first train was attacked the night of the 20th, and seven pack mules were taken by the guerrilleros.

After Santa Anna's departure from Col. Hughes to the hacienda of El Encero, the property of the former, he remained there till the 2d inst., when he left for Antigua, just north of Vera Cruz, where he embarked on the 4th inst. on a Spanish brig for Kingston, Jamaica, accounts say; others make Havana his destination. It is his present intention to proceed to Jamaica.

There was much excitement at Vera Cruz on the 28th ult., it having been discovered that 2d Lieut. John Smith, of Capt. White's company of mounted men, had deserted, taking with him seven men of his company. The same day Capt. White gave pursuit and went out of the fugitives on the Orizaba road, but could not overtake them. The same evening one of the number, a sergeant—a youth of about nineteen—returned and related the following: Smith and the others told him they were going out to fight the guerrillas, and he was to guard the press until they were about eight miles from the city, when Smith called a halt and made known his intention of joining some robbers. The sergeant told him that he would not desert—that he would die first. They then told him he must die. He gave them his pocket watch, and he and his companions concluded to let him go. Giving him a flogging-piece, which he could not use for want of caps, they allowed him to return. On the morning of the 21st, they fell into the hands of Zenobia, or Cenobia, the great guerrilla chief. He, no doubt, thinking that he was a robber, gave pursuit, and was willing to play the game of hide-and-seek with the guerrillas, but could not accept of their services, but kept them prisoners. He also immediately sent word to Gov. Wilson, who despatched Capt. Kerr with his command to escort the volunteers to Vera Cruz, where they arrived on Sunday, the 23d inst.

Since the desertion of Smith some men have recognized him as one who has been quartered at the expense of the State for a length of time, in a certain strong house under the direction of a warden, for being concerned with others in appropriating to his own use a large quantity of lands not his own. There is a good deal of speculation as to what Gov. Wilson will do with the fellow.

The Free American is very indignant at the conduct of the Mexicans, now under civil authority in Vera Cruz. The following is from that paper of the 1st inst: "Only two days have gone by since the government of the city has been granted to the Mexicans, and in two days these authorities have made more changes in the different offices than the Americans in one year and one day."

"All the Mexicans who hold offices under the American Government have been discharged. Some of them have even been threatened by the new office-holders."

"A friend of ours assures us, (and we believe him), that a young man, a lawyer, was forbidden to plead a cause before a Mexican court of this city, unless he should show proof that he was not an American, and he hoped to be a Spaniard."

"When the city authorities were in possession of the American Museum, as well as Americans lawyers were hard on our tribunals and now that these men are in power lawyers must give proof before they are admitted to the bar that they are not Americans."

Clay's enemy "from the necessity of his nature," and perhaps he played out his chivalric stratagem upon the Mexican officer "from the necessity of his nature."

Since writing the preceding paragraph, we have heard, on good authority, a piece of testimony confirming the statement of Lieut. Davidson. Major Borland, who was one of the Executive prisoners, and who was recently elected to the U. S. Senate by the Arkansas Legislature, stated, while in this city a few days ago, that Capt. C. M. Clay, when the prisoners were threatened to death, begged piteously for his own life; resting his petition upon the alleged fact of his close relationship to the Hon. Henry Clay, the friend of peace.

Major Borland does not distinctly recollect whether the petitioner represented himself to the Mexicans as the son or merely the very near relative of the Hon. Henry Clay. Lieut. Davidson asserts positively that he called himself the son, and no doubt he did. At any rate his life was spared, and for that life, whatever its value or want of value may be, it seems he was indebted to his exceedingly clamorous claim of close relationship to his illustrious namesake, to whom he now claims the honor of having been at that very time a personal enemy. Chivalry takes many forms, and this, we suppose, was one of them.—Louis Jour.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, April 13.]

LATER FROM MEXICO.

There was two arrivals yesterday from Vera Cruz, the ship Christiana, Capt. Hammond, which sailed on the 4th inst., and the U. S. steamer Washington, Capt. Pratt, which sailed on the 3d inst. By the Washington our dates from the city of Mexico are to the 30th ult.,—four days later than brought by the Ohio.

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The most notable events in Mexican affairs of late accounts is the attempt of Gen. Paredes to get up a revolution in San Luis Potosi. He is represented as aided by the Santaistas and monarchists. The Star of the 23d ult., represents him as applying to the Government at Queretaro for permission to reside at San Luis—Paredes in the meanwhile lying perdu. The Star of the 25th ult., reports that Paredes has been arrested by the Government, and great satisfaction was expressed at this result, as it seemed to promise the restoration of order. The news of this arrest was, however, at the last, premature, although it was given in the Monitor Republicano of the 23d ult. Letters of that date from San Luis say nothing about the arrest.

The Star of the 30th has the following paragraph: "San Luis.—The Echo of yesterday gives an extract from a private letter from San Luis which represents the Legislature of that State

in much confusion, increased by the presence of Paredes."

The Star of the same date lays before its readers a variety of information about this Paredes movement. We have no room for all of it, but give as much as we can. An agent or commissioner of the Government at San Luis informed the Secretary of State; that Paredes, representing himself as an object of violent persecution by the foreign enemy, reached San Luis on the 3d March, a signal fire giving notice of his arrival, which immediately set his friends in motion. The commander in chief, Governor was alarmed and took immediate measures for the prevention of any seditious movement. Paredes was informed that his unexpected and unseasonable presence would be the means of disturbing the public tranquillity. His reply discomfited every wish or idea of being the occasion of disturbance among the people. Indeed the commissioner regarded Paredes as a friend of the Government and made a tender of the services of the Executive to the Supreme authorities. He thought if they were accepted, it would quiet the public mind, excited as it was by the movements of the anarchists.

In the following document from the Secretary of State, translated by the American Star, we have the views of the Government upon the whole movement. It is dated 19th March: "General Smith, the moment his Excellency, the Provisional President, was informed that Gen. Paredes, without permission of the Supreme Government, had arrived in the vicinity of this city, he determined that he should be arrested and brought before a competent tribunal. From facts in the archives of this office, and of the Department of War, it would seem altogether probable that Gen. Paredes has been called to San Luis by individuals who are plotting a revolution, possibly under pretext of continuing the war. It is also highly probable that his true object is to proclaim his own political scheme, and other subjects having reference to the same. This appears the more likely from the fact that these individuals in the city, who have shown themselves most devoted to Paredes, are the same who supported the rebellion of that chief in 1815, who sustained his disgraceful defection, and the anti-republican projects which he promulgated at that period, so long and with such impunity. With such facts before him, his Excellency, the President, would be wanting in his sacred duty if he should omit to take cognizance of the crime committed by Gen. Paredes, or even if he should allow him to remain in a place in which, as your Excellency states, there exists so many elements of discord. Much less could the President accept the services of a chief guilty as he is, and whom your Excellency should see judged according to the laws."

"Your Excellency, as the commissioner has stated, thinks the permanent residence of Gen. Paredes in San Luis will be attended with good results, and particularly that it would be a powerful agent in counteracting the influence of a party which aims at proclaiming Gen. Santa Anna Dictator. His Excellency, the President, is of opinion that nothing is gained to the cause of order and law, if to avoid a proclamation in favor of a dictatorship, recourse is had to a revolution in the name of the Republic. It is the duty of the Supreme Government to put down all seditious and political outbreaks, to preserve the public peace, without stopping to inquire who is the chief of the rebellion, or what the pretext is under which said chief is invoked in its behalf. A very respectable gentleman, resident in one of the principal cities of the Republic, a short time since, made a strong appeal to his Excellency, the President, that he would allow Gen. Santa Anna to establish his residence in the same city. The President replied to the gentleman, and he was heard, but he was not permitted to those principles of impartiality which he has adopted as a guide in his administration, if he should permit Gen. Paredes to take up his residence in that city, and wink at the crimes committed by him—crimes which have given rise to grave suspicions, and for which he should be held to a strict account before a legal tribunal."

"In regard to the elements of disorder which exist in San Luis, his Excellency, the President, has taken such measures as he thought the most suitable to suppress them. He relies upon your Excellency, as well as upon all the authorities of the State, to second his efforts with loyalty and energy. The first and most important measure is the arrest of Gen. Paredes. Every consideration due to his elevated rank in the army will require that he should be subjected to the jurisdiction of competent tribunals."

"His Excellency, the President, is desirous to see your Excellency, to act in concert with the commander general of the State, and to call upon all legalized gallant chiefs to sustain order. He invites you to co-operate with them in carrying out the measures of the Supreme Government, relative to the arrest and imprisonment of Gen. Paredes, as well as all others concerned in promoting a revolution in the State of San Luis. Should these measures give rise to any disturbance, his Excellency the President, has power to suppress it, to punish the guilty, and to reward the virtuous. He trusts that you will be able to do this, and that you will have the honor to see the Republic, through you, free from the anarchy which threatens her."

"With these views I have replied, in the name of his Excellency, the President to the written and oral communication of the commissioner from the Government of San Luis. I renew to your Excellency the assurance of my distinguished consideration. God and liberty!"

Queretaro, March 19, 1815.

His Excellency Senor D. Julian de los Reyes, Governor of the State of San Luis. The Star indulges in the following comments on this document:

"Such is the able and energetic response of the Supreme Government to the communication from San Luis. It must have been quite unexpected both by the Governor and the commissioner. In our judgment Senor Rosa takes the true view of the matter, and his reasoning is unanswerable. Paredes is too dangerous a man to be allowed to promulgate his anti-republican opinions, at a crisis like the present."

The Star of the 29th ult., in announcing the arrival of the Deputies from Gaudalajara at Queretaro says: "The Congress will soon be opened with a sufficient number of Deputies." On the 13th ult., thirty members of the whole number qualified were in attendance.

AWFUL CONDITION OF YUCATAN.—We copy the following from the New Orleans Picayune of the 13th inst: "The U. S. schooner Falcon, John J. Glascock, Lieut. commanding, and W. E. Hopkins, acting master, arrived yesterday from Campeche, whence she sailed on the 3d inst."

Lieut. Glascock has brought over important despatches for the Government at Washington which will be forwarded by mail to-day. We have been favored by him with papers, &c., for which he has our acknowledgments. The insurrection of the Indians in the State of Yucatan presents now an aspect truly dreadful, and calls for immediate relief. Death and fire mark the progress of the Indians. Every one has heard of the terrible massacre being lately committed by the Indians in the northern coast. Those who fall into the hands of the savages are tortured to death. Some thousands have taken shelter in the islands of Cosmel, of Magers, and of Contoy. The coast between Boca de Corral, and Sisal is flooded with men, women and children from the interior country, laid waste, who are wandering their way in the direction of Sisal, and embarking, as opportunities offer, for Campeche. From three to four thousand passed, in the course of a few days, the village of Sisal, on the coast

side, taking the beach as the safest way. They are in a starved, miserable, and helpless condition; and as remarkable as it may appear they are reduced to extreme want, and that too in a country where plenty has always existed. The wealthy families are reduced to poverty and many have nothing but the scanty clothing on their backs. The Falcon was despatched to the coast to assist in embarking the people. One hundred and twenty-one were received on board and taken to Campeche. They were from Valladolid and had at the destruction of that city. It was said that 25,000 people fled to the interior had taken refuge in Campeche. The most urgent steps were being taken to press every bongo and canoe to the immediate relief of the people along the coast, in order to embark them without delay, as the latest information represented the Indians in from seven to nine leagues of the coast about Sisal.

The Indian force is variously estimated to be from thirty to fifty thousand, and they have from five to six thousand with arms.

The following parts of the country have been ravaged by the savages: The district (partido) of Valladolid, composed of one city, twenty-six villages, (pueblos) one hundred and seventeen ranchos. The district of Tiximin, composed of one large town, 17 villages, 39 haciendas, and 170 ranchos.

The district of Espita, composed of 7 villages, 37 haciendas, and 215 ranchos. The district of Loutina, composed of 15 villages, 77 haciendas, 72 ranchos.

The district of Peto, composed of one large town, 29 villages, 47 haciendas, and 317 ranchos.

The district of Bacula, composed of 5 villages, 31 haciendas, and 250 ranchos.

The district of Motul, composed of 1 village and various haciendas and ranchos, the numbers of which are not ascertained.

The district of Izamal, composed of 3 villages and various haciendas and ranchos.

The district of Hopichien, composed of various ranchos.

BY TELEGRAPH TO LOUISVILLE.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Neither house of Congress was session to-day.

CINCINNATI, April 22.

The river at this point is falling slowly.

PITTSBURGH, April 22.

There are four feet water in the canal and at a stand.

LOUISVILLE, April 23.

There were five feet one inch water in the canal by the gauge, last evening.

COMMERCIAL.

CINCINNATI, April 22.

The market for flour is stagnant and sales are nominal.

Sales of primed wheat at 90. Rye 55¢@60¢.

Sales of whisky at 15¢.

Groceries are unchanged. Sales of cheese at 61¢@62¢.

There is nothing doing in Lard. Sales of Mess pork at small lots at 75¢; 500 lbs. shoulders at 26¢ in bulk; bacon shoulders 24¢, packed.

The market is unchanged on other articles.

The rates of freight to New Orleans, are: flour 40¢, pork 50¢, red whiskey 70¢.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

The markets are all unsettled, and much depressed. Holders are waiting the arrival of the Cambria.

PITTSBURGH, April 22.

The market is steady but not active.

Sales of hog-round at 31¢@32¢. 100 lbs Lard at 5¢.

Groceries are unchanged.

Sales of rectified whisky at 20¢.

There is no change in other articles.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 15, 1848.

SOBAs—450 bbls. have been taken principally for the North at yesterday's prices: say Flour 31¢@32¢.

MOLASSES—Sales 200 bbls at 19¢@20¢